

1970

Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Act, 1953

Ontario

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CANADA, 2-3 ELIZABETH II, CHAPTER 9

An Act respecting the Boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba

[Assented to 16th February, 1954]

WHEREAS the interprovincial boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba has been surveyed and marked on the ground by commissioners appointed for the purpose in accordance with the descriptions in the Schedule to the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom known as the *Canada (Ontario Boundary) Act, 1889*, and in the Acts of the Parliament of Canada known as *The Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912*, chapter 32 of the statutes of 1912, *The Ontario Boundaries Extension Act*, chapter 40 of the statutes of 1912, and *An Act to amend The Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912*, and *The Ontario Boundaries Extension Act*, chapter 16 of the statutes of 1950, which boundary line as so surveyed and marked is described in the Schedule; Preamble.

AND WHEREAS, the legislatures of the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba having consented thereto, it is desirable that the boundary so surveyed and marked on the ground be declared the boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba;

NOW THEREFORE, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the *Ontario-Manitoba Boundary Act, 1953*. Short title.

2. The boundary line surveyed and marked on the ground by commissioners appointed in 1897, 1921, 1929 and 1931 to delimit the boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba and described in the Schedule is hereby declared to be the boundary line between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, and in so far as the boundary line so described increases, diminishes or otherwise alters the limits of those Provinces, their limits are increased, diminished or otherwise altered accordingly. Boundary declared.

3. This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council. Coming into force.

SCHEDULE

Description by Metes and Bounds of the Boundary Line between the Province of Ontario and the Province of Manitoba.

Commencing at the most northerly point on the International Boundary between Canada and the United States at the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods, as established by Dr. Tiarks and David Thompson under the direction of the commissioners appointed under Article VII of the Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America signed at Ghent the 24th December, 1814, and confirmed by Article II of the Ashburton Treaty of 1842, said most northerly point being styled the Initial Point on the official plan of survey of the boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba from Lake of the Woods to Winnipeg River, which said Initial Point may be more particularly known and described as being seventy-two chains and fifty links, more or less, due north of the most northerly point on the International Boundary at the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods as determined by Article I of the Treaty between His Britannic Majesty in respect of the Dominion of Canada and the United States for the Further Demarcation of the Boundary between Canada and the United States, signed at Washington on February 24th, 1925, which said Initial Point is also one hundred and fifty chains and one link, more or less, due north from an iron post extending four feet above ground and planted about five chains northerly from the north bank of the Northwest Angle River, bearing the following inscriptions:—"October 20th, 1818" on the south side, and on the north side the words "convention of London" said post having been planted by the International Boundary Commissioners in 1872 to mark the boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America; which said Initial Point is also one hundred and ten chains and sixty-two links, more or less, due north from an iron post extending four feet above the ground bearing similar inscriptions and planted by the same authority as the above mentioned post.

Thence from said Initial Point due north astronomically along the boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, as marked on the ground by the commissioners appointed for the purpose in 1897 and 1921, a distance of two hundred and thirty-eight miles, thirteen chains and twenty-eight links, more or less, to a point at the centre of the road allowance on the north side of the twelfth Base Line of the system of Dominion land surveys, said point being thirty chains and fifty-seven links due north from a concrete monument on said boundary, which said monument is about three feet high above the ground and bearing the following inscriptions: on the east side, "No. 218 ONTARIO", and on the west side, "No. 218 MANITOBA", the said point being marked by a concrete monument about three feet high above the ground and bearing the following inscriptions: on the southeast side, "No. 220 ONTARIO", and on the northwest side, "No. 220 MANITOBA", said boundary from the Initial Point to the Winnipeg River being marked at intervals of approximately one mile in length by iron posts and mounds, each post bearing the number corresponding to the number of miles which it is distant from said Initial Point on the south side, the letters "MAN" for Manitoba on the west side and the letters "ONT" for Ontario on the east side, and from the Winnipeg River northerly to the point marked by the monument bearing the inscriptions, on the southeast side "No. 220 ONTARIO", and on the northwest side "No. 220 MANITOBA", the said boundary being marked at intervals of approximately six miles in length by concrete monuments bearing brass plates on which are the following inscriptions: on the east side, the number of the monument and the word "ONTARIO" and on the west side the number of the monument and the word "MANITOBA", said boundary from the Winnipeg River to the point marked by the monument bearing the inscriptions, on the southeast side, "No. 220 ONTARIO", and on the northwest side, "No. 220 MANITOBA" being also marked at intervals of approximately one mile in length with special posts and mounds, the posts bearing the inscriptions "Interprovincial Boundary" "Ontario-Manitoba", each post having also marked on it the number of the monument, the number of the bench mark and the year of the survey.

That part of the said boundary which lies between the Lake of the Woods and Winnipeg River is shown on the official plan of the survey of said boundary dated 30th April, 1898, and signed by Elihu Stewart, D.L.S., and B. J. Saunders, O.L.S., the commissioners appointed in 1897, and that part of said boundary lying

between the Winnipeg River and the twelfth Base Line aforesaid being shown on a series of sixteen plans of survey published in atlas form in 1925 and signed by the Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands, and the Director of Surveys for the Province of Ontario, as the commissioners appointed in 1921, all of which plans are of record in the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys at Ottawa.

Thence in a right line on an initial azimuth of $44^{\circ} 25' 50''$ along the boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, as marked on the ground by the commissioners appointed in 1929, a distance of eighty-seven miles, fifty-five chains and thirty-two and eight-tenths links more or less to the most eastern point of Island Lake, the said point being fixed on the ground in the year 1930 and being marked by a concrete monument bearing the following inscriptions: on the southeast side, "No. 295 ONTARIO", and on the northwest side, "No. 295 MANITOBA" and situated in about North Latitude $53^{\circ} 44' 19''.42$ and in about West Longitude $93^{\circ} 39' 14''.91$; said boundary from the point marked by the monument bearing the inscription on the southeast side "No. 220 ONTARIO", and on the northwest side "No. 220 MANITOBA" to the most eastern point of Island Lake being marked at intervals of approximately one mile in length by special posts and mounds, each post having marked on it the number of the post and the year of survey, and said portion of the boundary being also marked at intervals of approximately six miles in length by concrete monuments bearing brass plates on which are the following inscriptions: on the southeast side, the number of the monument and the word "ONTARIO", and on the northwest side, the number of the monument and the word "MANITOBA"; thence in a right line on an initial azimuth of $38^{\circ} 40' 34''$ along the said boundary a distance of two hundred and eighty-two miles, thirty-three chains and fifty-seven and one-tenth links more or less to the Terminal Point marked by a concrete monument about four feet high above the ground and bearing the following inscriptions: on the southeast side, "No. 457A ONTARIO", and on the northwest side, "No. 457A MANITOBA", the said point being twenty-one and four-tenths feet due west astronomic from the point where the eighty-ninth meridian of west longitude intersects the southern shore of Hudson Bay, as the latter point was fixed by the Geodetic Survey of Canada in the year 1930; said boundary from the most eastern point of Island Lake to the said Terminal Point being marked at intervals of from one mile to three miles in length by special posts of the same type as the special posts above described as marking the boundary from the point marked by the monument bearing the inscriptions, on the southeast side, "No. 220 ONTARIO", and on the northwest side, "No. 220 MANITOBA", to the most eastern point of Island Lake, and said portion of the boundary being also marked at intervals of from five miles to twenty-five miles in length by concrete monuments bearing brass plates on which are the following inscriptions: on the southeast side, the number of the monument and the word "ONTARIO", and on the northwest side, the number of the monument and the word "MANITOBA"; and as said boundary is shown on three plans of the Ontario-Manitoba Boundary, namely (1) from monument No. 220 on the twelfth Base Line to monument No. 295 at east end of Island Lake; (2) from monument No. 295 at east end of Island Lake to monument No. 356; and (3) from monument No. 356 to monument No. 457A at Hudson Bay; duly approved by the three Commissioners appointed in 1931 on the 26th day of January, 1953, and of record in the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys at Ottawa.
